

SPARRMAN AS A CORRESPONDENT (Part II)

By MIA C. KARSTEN.

(With Plates XXXV and XXXVI)

II. ANDERS SPARRMAN TO CAROLUS LINNAEUS.

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FIRST LETTER

Suburb of Gothenburg, "5 dag Jul
[5th day of Christmas: 29th Dec.], 1771."

SPARRMAN had arrived at Gothenburg on the 8th. He has got several "naturalia" from Mr. STAF for investigation. They had been mostly collected during a voyage to China, viz. Cancer, Trichinurus, Gobius, Asterias, Boredo, Scolopendra, Plevronectes, Gorgonia.⁵¹—Some of them SPARRMAN has not been able to identify owing to lack of time.—The wind seems to be favourable, so he has received orders to go on board the *Castle of Stockholm*. So he only sends LINNAEUS some bad drawings of these animals. If LINNAEUS should believe the animals to be new, Mr. STAF certainly will be willing to send them for his inspection. He has been one of LINNAEUS's disciples, but later became a reader in economics and sheepbreeding. Now he is customs director at Gothenburg, and consequently has good opportunities of getting hold of "naturalia" from travellers who are glad to be able to please such an official.—A P.S. about *Sedum telephium* having cured a sailor of *Anasarca*⁵².—*Enclosure*: drawings of 3 fishes, 1 Cancer, 2 Lumbrici⁵³, with a note, in which he apologizes for bad drawings. The bad result is explained by numb fingers

⁵¹We have had these names checked, but three of them, viz. Trichinurus, Boredo and Plevronectes (Pleuronectes?) appeared to be obsolete and could not be found in the consulted zoological works. The other animals mentioned by SPARRMAN include a crab (*Cancer*), a fish (*Gobius*; perhaps *G. nudiceps*, the common Goby, a rock fish in pools, also found on the shores of the Cape Peninsula), a starfish (*Asterias*), a Centipede (*Scolopendra*), and an Aleyonarian (*Gorgonia*), a marine animal forming skeletons known as sea-fans (perhaps *Gorgonia flammea*, the Red Fan Coral?).

⁵²*Anasarca* is a dropsy of the subcutaneous or cellular tissue, characterized by inelastic swelling of the skin. It might be caused by excessive cold. *Sedum telephium*, L., the plant mentioned as a cure for this disease, is known for its medicinal properties. Orpine Stoncrop is the common name of this crassulaceous plant which has its habitat in the temperate regions of Europe and is also found in N. Asia.

⁵³Earthworms (pl. of *Lumbricus*).

and darkness drawing near. He has a long way to go to the post office and Mr. STAF's dwelling-house. And this very night he has to go to Elfsborg (the fortress in the Gothenburg estuary) to board the ship. Therefore he is in a hurry.

SECOND LETTER.

"Caput B. Spei d. 2. Maij 1772. Beij Hr van Kirsten in Baij Falso."

"Immediately after my arrival here at the Cape on April 12, I had the honour of writing you in a hurry." SPARRMAN had promised in that note to send some "naturalia", but rainfall, gales, visits, removing and care of his luggage, his pupils (the children of the Resident), etc. have made him postpone their forwarding. Most of the plants he has collected here at Baij Falso have not yet dried enough, and many of those from the Cape were damaged by moisture during the transport. So they must wait till next time. Now in winter there are only a few insects, mostly such as could be found under stones, rotten trees, etc. In spring, three months hence, the mountains and the dry fields are said to be covered with flowers. Next time he will make notes of the plants; which is now impossible because of language difficulties. People seem to tell interesting things, but he does not understand what they say. *Mesembryanthemum edule*, Hottentotts' file (?)⁵⁴ is said to be good for sore legs.

The Hospital at Cape Town was filled up with sick sailors. 66 people were taken in the hospital at Bayo Falso from a Dutch ship in which 103 (out of 340) had died during the passage from Amsterdam to Cape Town. —SPARRMAN has drawn a *Sepia*⁵⁵. The drawing is included. He also sends a *Vespertilio*⁵⁶, which he will further examine when his patron (and employer!) moves to his country seat (Alphen). He has no bottles, neither any shotgun, otherwise he would collect fishes and birds. In the Garden he saw *Equus Zebra*, *Struthio camelis* and *casuarius* ⁵⁷, and on the beach two pelicans. After this some notes about things he observed during the voyage. Then he writes: "Before ending this letter I must tell you that I met Dr. Thunberg; a meeting as pleasant to me as surprising to him. If I were lodged at the Cape, I should have good help and training from him. We have made an excursion together. How we wished we had had the

⁵⁴*Carpobrotus edulis*, N. E. Br. (M. edule, L.), Hottentot Fig. SPARRMAN obviously heard the Dutch "vijg", without seeing it in writing!

⁵⁵An ink-fish.

⁵⁶A bat.

⁵⁷*Equus zebra*, the Cape Mountain Zebra; *Struthio australis* (syn. *S. camelus*), the Ostrich; and the Cassowary (*Casuarius*, a small genus of ostrichlike birds which are confined to New Guinea and nearby islands, and North Queensland, Australia).

Kunde och land, berömda h:n Doster,

Plate XXXVI.

good fortune of having an Archiater Linnaeus to accompany us here! If ever this would be needed, it would be here. I shall see to it that he [THUNBERG] will be accommodated in these parts for the winter in order that I may be trained by him. May-be he can get me appointed as his amanuensis on his long journeys into the interior, but I don't feel enticed to go, since that would mean serving the Dutch, and this would diminish my opportunities to serve the Hortus Upsaliensis any more than I can do by teaching here. This year I shall have to collect here in the neighbourhood.—I now feel the effects of a cold I caught on board. I shall have to go to a warm spaa⁵⁸ in the interior, even if it means that I have to borrow the money.

P.S. I am sorry I have not been able to do what you asked of me. Auge⁵⁹, the gardener, had got Erysipelas in his face when I was at Cape

⁵⁸ Misspelling of Spa, the name of a town in the province of Liège, Belgium, famous for its mineral springs which have given the common name of "spa" to such resorts.

⁵⁹ JAN ANDRIES AUGE, the man in charge of the Company's Garden, was a German who made the Cape his second fatherland. He was born in 1711 at Stolberg in the Harz, and "from an irresistible propensity to the study of plants, which he had acquired as a gardener's boy, he went into Holland before he was 20 years of age, that country being then considered as the principal seat of science in gardening", as related by LICHTENSTEIN. "Here", the author continues, "under the celebrated Boerhaave, he acquired a more than ordinary stock of knowledge in his business". The example of OLDENLAND and Ensign OLOF BERGH who had returned with collections of Cape plants, together with BOERHAAVE's encouragement, made him come out to the Cape. He arrived there in 1747 with letters of recommendation from his patron BOERHAAVE. He was forthwith employed by the Governor H. SWELLENGREBEL as an assistant-gardener in the Company's Garden, while the succeeding Governor, RIJK TULBAGH, with whom, according to LICHTENSTEIN, he was a great favourite because of his botanical knowledge, made him a superintendent of the garden. "He then exerted", LICHTENSTEIN continues, "the utmost diligence to store the garden with every sort of rare African plant, so as to convert it into a true botanic garden." Moreover MACOWAN gives him the credit of having achieved the purpose, viz. by raising the garden above its original cabbage growing into something like a botanic garden . . . quite in contradiction with what SPARRMAN wrote about the garden in 1772! AUGE had reached the age of 61 then, so perhaps he was slackening in his care for the garden in later life.

In 1761-62, thus well before THUNBERG arrived at the Cape, AUGE took part in an expedition towards the North of the country, organized by Governor TULBAGH. Later on, in 1772, he acted as a guide on THUNBERG's first journey into Caffraria.

He collected a large herbarium which was ultimately acquired by Prof. JAN BURMAN at Amsterdam.

AUGE died about 1805 at the farm Rotterdam on the Buffeljagt's River (6 miles from Swellendam) where LICHTENSTEIN visited him in 1804.

Although he had no very high opinion of AUGE's botanical knowledge, THUNBERG showed his appreciation by naming after him the S. African genus *Augea* (Zygophyllaceae).

AUGE's Christian names were originally German, JOHANN ANDREAS, but in view of the fact that he lived at the Cape for the greater part of his long life—preceded by a sojourn in Holland—and ultimately spoke Cape Dutch only, the Dutch transcription of his names, JAN ANDRIES, is to be preferred.

For more about AUGE see our paper on THUNBERG, this Journal, Vol. V, October, 1939, pp. 112 (with footnote 51), 115 and 125; and *The Old Company's Garden at the Cape and its Superintendents* (1951), pp. 129-152.

Town, so I could not get much from him about *Portulacca Arbor*⁶⁰. He had a lot of beautiful plants and insects for sale at a price of 4 dlr 16/.⁶¹ each. But then one has to buy it all, good and bad. I have got quite another impression of the Garden [the old Company's Garden] than I had before. It is large, but now there are mostly cabbage and other vegetables on all quarters, except only the two which are under the governor's [see footnote 59] windows. There were some beautiful *Gnaphalia*⁶² of which you will have received specimens through the agency of Captain Ekeberg. I have not had time to ascend the Tafelberg. But here at Bayo Falso the mountains seem to be of the very height [sic!], or at least they are steeper." SPARRMAN has observed both at medium height and higher up the mountains such marks as only sea-water can have left. He will make researches into this. (N.B. LINNAEUS was always interested in the traces of "the diminishing of the sea"). SPARRMAN has forwarded LINNAEUS's letter to KÖNIG⁶³ in Tranquebar⁶⁴. A French officer from Mauritius has offered him to write to COMMERSON⁶⁵, a French botanist there. If he gets anything from him, it will be for LINNAEUS. SPARRMAN has sent him a small specimen of Trumpet-grass⁶⁶ with root, but this cannot reach Sweden before August of next year (1773), as it has to go to China first with the Swedish ship *Stockholms Slott* (Castle of Stockholm). A list of 52 dried plants was sent with this letter.

THIRD LETTER.

Caffriae in Baij Falso 23 May 1772.

In this letter SPARRMAN gives some further information about the influence of sea-water on the mountains, and shells found high up, as proof of the diminishing of the sea-level.

⁶⁰ The plant meant here is *Portulacaria afra*, Jacq., the "Spekboom" (Portulacaceae), an attractive shrub or small tree with fleshy stems and fresh green fleshy leaves which are flat and roundish. Its flowers are small and of a rosy colour. It is a native of the Karroo and the eastern Cape districts.

⁶¹ 4 Riksdaler (Rixdollars) and 16 öre. See part 1 of our paper, this Journal, April, 1957, p. 59, footnote 26. We do not know whether the old Swedish Riksdaler could be compared with the Dutch Rijksdaalder which now equals a little over 5 shillings. But in any case it seems to us that AUGER charged quite a good price for his plants and insects.

⁶² *Helichrysum* spp. (Comp.)

⁶³ We have not any records about KÖNIG, but we may well assume that he was a merchant and perhaps a representative of the Swedish East-India Company.

⁶⁴ A town in India, in the Tanjore district of Madras, on the sea-coast.

⁶⁵ PH. COMMERSON (1727—1773), who was also a physician, accompanied L. A. DE BOUGAINVILLE on part of his voyage round the world (1766—1769), and collected over 25,000 plants. In 1768 he stayed behind on Mauritius, whence he visited Madagascar in 1770 and Réunion (called Bourbon at the time) in 1771. In the latter year he returned to Mauritius where he stayed until his death. From Mauritius he sent many plants to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

⁶⁶ This is *Ecklonia maxima*, (Osbeck) Papenfuss (syn. *E. buccinalis*), a very common sea-weed and one of the larger thalloid forms. It is now known under the common name of sea-bamboo.

FOURTH LETTER.

"Baij Falso ad Cap. B. Sp. d. 12. Junii 1772."

SPARRMAN has now the opportunity of sending the enclosed descriptions and also a parcel of dried plants. He hopes that the plants and insects which he sent a month ago will have arrived safely. It is difficult to find anything of interest because he is so much occupied with half a dozen of children (the Resident's!). He complains of too much social intercourse; people come on a visit from the ships. His patron and his own herbarium have to move very often. Then the latter is more or less spoilt. The Cape would require several years' full-time work of a botanist. The Swedish East-India Company has promised free passage for one. If LINNAEUS would further the proposal, the King (Gustaf III) would certainly give a subvention. SPARRMAN would not be afraid to go to the Kaffirs, etc.—Further he has a request which may be reproduced here in his own words, viz.: "If there is a new genus of plants among those sent to you, I would ask it to be called after Capt. Ekeberg as *causa principalis*⁶⁷ to my voyage."—After this SPARRMAN writes that he has asked THUNBERG to answer LINNAEUS's question about *Portulaca Arborescens*⁶⁸ and *Sagittarius*⁶⁹, as the latter lives in the Town and knows the language.

FIFTH LETTER.

"Baij Fals. d. 22 Julii 1772."

This is the fourth letter since he came out. They had to be sent with different people, dependent on their care. This one is being sent with Lieutenant DURHAM, to be forwarded through his friends in London. This gentleman is going to Bengal. He is a little at home in Medicine and Materia Medica. Then he writes: "We made an excursion together and found some shells on the mountains; he accepted my idea that they prove the Sea to have been higher before. Now it is winter here, but as yet there is no snow." SPARRMAN had formerly said that all snakes hibernate, but now he is not quite sure about it. The rest of this letter may be reproduced here in his own words. "Is the *Simia*⁷⁰ of which the description is included a new one?? Mr. Gandelet⁷¹, mentioned as its owner, has promised to send a plant from Mauritius, the root of which is similar to *Ipecacuanha*⁷², and which is used for the same purpose in a double dose. We shall see if it

⁶⁷ The primary cause.

⁶⁸ *Portulacaria afra*, Jacq. (see footnote 60).

⁶⁹ The identity of this plant we cannot even guess.

⁷⁰ One of the old world monkeys.

⁷¹ We cannot trace this name.

⁷² *Ipecacuanha* root is used in medicine as an emetic. It comes from *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a Brazilian plant of a trailing habit, belonging to the Rubiaceae.

is a *Viola*, n.b. if we receive a specimen. My letters went 1) through the agency of Viljam Villson, London, Commissioner of the Swed. East-India Company; 2) through the agency of Director Malm of Gothenburg [of the E. I. Company] with the "Granville", Capt. Burnett Abercromby—the "opperstyrman"⁷³ took the letter and a parcel of plants and insects; 3) with the "Norths"[?], Capt. Hemli[?]. A passenger took this last letter and should give it to the Swedish envoy in London, von Nolcken. I have written before that I wish a plant to be named *Ekebergia* and to be described in the Act. Holmensibus [the Transactions of the Academy of Science at Stockholm]. As ships are sailing [literally: going—transl.] from England also in April, I hope to receive your answer next year. Please let my mother know when you are writing, and let a little letter from her follow."

SIXTH LETTER.

"Caput Bonae Spei d. 21 Novembris 1772."

SPARRMAN starts this letter by saying: "When this arrives you already have received one parcel with plants, a case with insects and a bottle containing animals in spirit." After this he complains of his poor opportunities of botanizing, owing to his being a school master and living in winter by the dry cliffs of Bay Falso, and in spring among the *Ericeta*⁷⁴ or barren fields outside town.—He has had an eight days' leave which he spent making an excursion with a Hottentot as a guide. As he has now got some idea of the African landscape, he understands what the clever Dr. THUNBERG will be able to do on a five months' journey. THUNBERG had asked SPARRMAN to convey his compliments to LINNAEUS (literally: sent his compliments through Sp.'s intermediary) before he set out on his journey, and promised to send specimens of the produce of this country (in the first place plants, we presume) at his return. There are many collectors busy beside. "Therefore", he writes, "I found that I could accept with a good conscience Mr. Forster's offer to go with the British ships to the South and round the world." Further he tells about arrangements on board, facilities and books for reference, etc.⁷⁵—SPARRMAN knows that FORSTER intends to send LINNAEUS his plants, but he thinks it may be useful that there is a Swede on board. When back at the Cape (from his voyage towards the South Pole, etc.) he expects to be so well trained that he will be able to do in one year what he would not be able to

⁷³ Chief mate.

⁷⁴ *Ericeta* (pl. of *ericetum*), heath-lands. Here at the Cape a vegetation mainly consisting of *Erica* spp.; in Northern Europe large surfaces are covered with the common heather (ling), *Calluna vulgaris*, (L.) Salisb.—SPARRMAN refers here to the country round Alphen.

⁷⁵ cf. SPARRMAN's letter to THUNBERG of November, 1772.

do now in three years. If only he could get some subvention!! He would like to go to India afterwards. He hopes that he will have LINNAEUS's answers about his plants at his return, through the agency of Mr. KIRSTEN. It is impossible now to send his notes and plants, but they will be forwarded through Dr. THUNBERG's intermediary.—The Cape is a place for botanists now. All people who pass, purchase plant collections here. Gardeners from many parts have gathered here, it almost looks as if every botanist in Europe had his special representative and correspondent here at the Cape. The members of the Government have their own agents for collecting plants in order to make gifts to important people. A captain or Supercargo can buy in a moment what another person would take half a year to get, etc.—SPARRMAN has sent some descriptions of plants to the Royal Society in order to become known to them.

SEVENTH LETTER.

Cap. B. Sp. 1775, Apr. 26.

At his return to the Cape a month ago he wrote with a Dutch ship. The seeds mentioned in that letter (literally: at that time—transl.) will be forwarded by Captain EKEBERG and the Academy of Science. A sort of bean from Madagascar has been sent through the agency of Director MALM at Gothenburg. SPARRMAN will stay at his own expense for one year in order to be cured from rheumatism in his hands. After this he writes: "We followed your principles at our work, and we often drank your health in the Arctic Zone⁷⁶,—If you had favoured me with the title of M.D.⁷⁷, it would have been a good help. But now I missed the opportunity of getting a beautiful collection from Madagascar, and possibly even one from Manilla. Since Mr. Forster intends to send you plants himself from London, I am bound not to give you what I have got here. It is a pity that Dr. Thunberg has left. He could have given me good advice. In case you have any wishes, please write through the intermediary of Dr. Montin who will send the letter by way of Holland."

The above letter is the last one addressed to LINNAEUS.

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⁷⁶ An inaccuracy of SPARRMAN's! Read: . . . the Antarctic Zone.

⁷⁷ About 7½ months later the degree he fancied so much was bestowed on him by the University of Upsala (see Introduction.)

⁷⁸ Royal Secretary and Chevalier PEHR WARGENTIN is known as the author of a paper on the irregularities which the moons of the planet Jupiter produce in each other's motion through their mutual attractive forces, published in *K. Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar* (Transactions of the R. Acad. of Science), 1748.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(8) ANDERS SPARRMAN to PEHR WILHELM WARGENTIN⁷⁸, Secretary of the Academy of Science.

A little note, not dated, with seeds for LINNAEUS and others (i.e. BERGIUS, MONTIN), collected in the Southern Hemisphere during his voyage with the British ships, viz. 14 sacks of seeds from New Zealand, New Rotterdam⁷⁹, etc. The note contains some remarks about soil, etc.

(9) A fragment of a letter by LINNAEUS *filius*, viz. an introduction to a paper about a plant found by SPARRMAN (*Erica Sparmannia*⁸⁰, publ. Sv. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar 1778).

The younger LINNAEUS talks about botanical investigations in the Cape Colony by THUNBERG, SPARRMAN and others. About SPARRMAN he writes: "Doctor Sparman, after having visited the South Pole with botanical eyes, as far as ice and cold permitted sailing, came back to the Cape, and in order not to pass his time at such place without use to Science, at his own expense made an extensive excursion of about 200 miles⁸¹ from the Cape into the interior. During this journey he found, among many other unknown plants, at Krumme Rivier (about 150 miles from the Cape) this plant of a genus of which the Cape had before offered 30 species . . ." [no more].

(10) Enclosure with one of the SPARRMAN letters: 2 pencil-drawings of a Crab. At the back of these sketches some notes in Swedish about a

⁷⁸Re "New Rotterdam", in Voyage, Vol. 1, p. 95, SPARRMAN writes: ". . . went on to Namocka or New Rotterdam, one of the Friendly Isles above mentioned." This island was originally named "Rotterdam" by the Dutch navigator ABEL TASMAN ca 1644, but it is now called Nomuka or Namuka. It belongs to the Tonga Archipelago or Friendly Islands (the latter name being still used as an alternative for Tonga). SPARRMAN apparently has added the prefix "New" in analogy with New Zealand.

⁸⁰*Erica sparrmani*, L. f.; see also Introduction.

⁸¹The mileage given by the younger LINNAEUS (distances of 200 and 150 miles) needs some explanation. It was pointed out by Mr. FORBES that the distance from the Cape to the Great Fish River near Cookhouse by the route followed by SPARRMAN would be in the vicinity of 650 English miles, further that S. must have encountered the Krumme River first in Long. 24°5' at Kompanies Drift some 400 miles by road from the Cape, and must have left it near Humansdorp about 450 miles from the Cape. But what mile was LINNAEUS *filius* using? It cannot possibly be the Swedish or Scandinavian mile, as this equals over 6 English miles. Mr. FORBES who went into the subject extensively, informs us that the Swedish word for a mile could also be taken to mean a league. However, there were several leagues then in use, inter alia the French league and the sea league, the latter equalling 3.45 English miles. The English league, which was less common in those days, equals about 3 miles. If we divide the distances in English mileage by 3, they agree tolerably with those given by LINNAEUS *fil.*, which makes it evident that the mile he used must be taken to mean a league. The *Erica* referred to by LINNAEUS *fil.* must have been found near Humansdorp.

new plant genus, belonging to Triandria Hexagyna⁸², of which he has sent the description to the Royal Society⁸³, and to which he proposes to give the name *Forstera*: "Dno Forstero dicavi in nomen ejus siquidem itineris periculosissimi sui comitem me adjunxit."⁸⁴ He adds to this: "I have sent it to London, described and well designed, and it might be entered in the Acta Anglicana with the name given above. And you will, I hope, thereafter introduce it into your Systema⁸⁵. It differs too much from Morea and other plants than that it could be brought to them." LINNAEUS has noted the name "*Forstera*" and he himself seems to have made an ink-drawing of a flower on the sheet.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

To SPARRMAN as a Correspondent I, Journ. of S. Afr. Botany, Vol. XXIII, Part II, April, 1957.

Introduction.

P.44—We are indebted to the Chief Archivist at Cape Town for some additional information about the activities of the Resident, also called Postholder, at Simon's Bay (Simonstown on False Bay). It was his main duty to see to it that ships which called there were provided with whatever they needed, which entailed a good deal of correspondence, mainly with the authorities at the Castle, which he had to do himself. He also reported the movements of the shipping at Simon's Bay. The Archives do not state explicitly that he was the official representative of the Dutch East-India Company at Simon's Bay, but we may safely assume that this was the case. Undoubtedly the then Resident, Mynheer KIRSTEN, SPARRMAN's patron and employer, exercised his influence to enable SPARRMAN to undertake a journey into the interior of the Colony.

P.47—With reference to some geographical names given in the short survey of SPARRMAN's voyage to the Antarctic, the following may be added: Dusky Bay is now known as Dusky Sound; Huaheine is one of the Society Islands, its spelling is still the same; also Queen Charlotte's Sound still goes by that name. As to Easter Island, it still retains its name, but in Spanish translation, *Isla de Pascua*, as it is called in Chile to which it now belongs.

On the same page mention is made of the fact that the *Resolution* and the *Adventure* were separated in a storm on the coast of New Zealand, and were to sail separately for the rest of the journey. We may add that the *Adventure* arrived in Europe a year before the ship commanded by Capt. COOK (SPARRMAN, *Voyage*, Vol. I, p. 91).

P.48—It may interest our readers that the present University Librarian at Cape Town, Mr. R. F. M. IMMELMAN, is a direct descendant of DANIEL FERDINAND IMMELMAN, the youth who accompanied THUNBERG and SPARRMAN on their journeys into the interior. We are greatly indebted to Mr. IMMELMAN for the following genealogical notes.

⁸² Triandrous and hexagynous plants (3-stamened and with 6 pistils): *Forstera*, L. f.; cf. SPARRMAN's first letter to THUNBERG, sent from the Cape, Nov. 1772, and footnotes 6 and 7.

⁸³ The Royal Academy of Science, London? cf. SPARRMAN's first letter to THUNBERG.

⁸⁴ Transl.: "I have dedicated this genus to the name of Mr. FORSTER, since he has included me as his companion in his most dangerous journey."

⁸⁵ SPARRMAN obviously refers to LINNAEUS's *Systema Naturae*, first published in Holland in 1735. Many editions followed; the 10th, in which for the first time the binary nomenclature was also applied to zoology, in 1758.

DANIEL FERDINAND's father, the ancestor, was JOBS (or JUSTUS) LULOLPH IMMELMAN, a German and a native of the village of Grasdorf. As there are several villages going by that name, Mr. IMMELMAN has not yet been able to find out in what part of Germany the village in question is situated. JOBS IMMELMAN came out to the Cape in 1741, as a soldier in the service of the Dutch East-India Company. 1752 saw his promotion as an ensign, later on he became a lieutenant. In 1755, when he was still an ensign, he married SARA CHRISTINA VAN STEENWILK, the widow of the minister ("predikant") of Stellenbosch, the Rev. E. ARENTS (or Arends or Arendsen). DANIEL FERDINAND, who was baptized on March 21, 1756, married CATHARINA MAASDORP on December 8, 1776. They had no less than 13 children, and all Immelmans have sprung from them. DANIEL FERDINAND's sister with whom SPARRMAN also was acquainted, was called ANNA CHRISTINA. She married JOHANNES AUGUSTUS BRESLER in 1780, and gave birth to two daughters and a son. (Ref. E. MORITZ, *Die Deutschen am Kap unter der holländischen Herrschaft*, 1652—1806 (Weimar, 1938), p. 316; and DE VILLIERS, *Geslachtregister* (Kaapstad, 1893), Vol. A—J, p. 364).

We should have made a reference to THUNBERG's *Travels*, Vol. I (1795), p. 141 (The Cape, 1772), where we find IMMELMAN mentioned as one of THUNBERG's travelling companions on his first journey into the interior, viz. "... M. IMMELMAN, a youth, the son of a lieutenant in the army." Although no Christian names are given, it is evident that it was DANIEL FERDINAND THUNBERG was writing about. And he may well have recommended the young man to SPARRMAN.

P.49—Also THUNBERG paid tribute to SPARRMAN, by naming after him a new species of an iridaceous genus, which he collected on one of his journeys into Caffraria, viz. "Gladiolus Sparrmannii, et nytt Species, beskriveret" (K. Vet. Acad. Handlingar för 1814, p. 189, Tab. IX A). Much later, after several of THUNBERG's Gladiolus spp. had been separated from that genus and included in the genus *Freesia*, Klatt, this species was renamed by the late Dr. N., E. BROWN *Freesia sparrmannii*, (Thunb.) N. E. Br. (we have rectified the original spelling Sparrmannii). It is a native of the coastal districts of Swellendam, Riversdale, Ladismith, etc. This species is not *F. refracta* as named by KLATT and by BAKER.

The same page, 9th line from below—read: "... SPARRMAN had reached the Assegai Bosch E. of the Bushman's River (Eastern Cape)." As a matter of fact there are two forests going by that name, and we have erroneously identified the one referred to with the forest at the foot of the Tsitzikama Mountains (Humansdorp district), entirely overlooking the fact that SPARRMAN had penetrated further eastwards at the time mentioned. In Vol. II of his *Voyage*, p. 76, SPARRMAN writes that on December 14 (1775), at 5 o'clock in the morning they left "Boshies-mans rivier" and in the evening arrived at "Hassagai-Bosch". Three days later, on the 17th (p. 81), they arrived before night at "Quammadacka Well" (Commadagga) on their way up country. The precise whereabouts of the Assegai Bosch referred to is E. of the Bushman's River, between Alicedale and Sidbury, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Grahamstown.

Sparrman's first letter to Thunberg, Caput B: Spei: d.—Novembris 1772.

P.53, 6th and 7th line from below—"The Captain . . . is the same as the one Solander went with." The person mentioned here was a Swede, DANIEL SOLANDER, born at Pitea, Norrland, Sweden, in 1736, and died in London in 1782. He was a naturalist and a favourite pupil of LINNAEUS. In 1760 he settled in England where he lived until his death. In 1763 he became assistant-librarian at the British Museum. He accompanied Sir JOSEPH BANKS on Captain COOK's first voyage round the world in the *Endeavour* (1768—71). They sailed across the Pacific to Tahiti (then called "Otaheite"), where SOLANDER stayed for three months and made considerable collections of the rich tropical flora. Back in England, BANKS appointed him as his librarian (1771), and two years later he became a conservator of the natural history department of the British Museum.

Sparrman's second letter to Thunberg, Cape Town, March 27, 1775.

P.56, 2nd line from below—according to Dr. Lind, etc. This name sounding rather Swedish, we mistook the doctor SPARRMAN writes about for a fellow-countryman of his. After part I of our paper had been published, Mr. FORBES kindly drew our attention to a naval surgeon of the name of LIND he came across in *Dictionary*

of *National Biography*, Vol. XXXIII (1893), pp.271—2. The biographical account given of Dr. JAMES LIND leaves not the slightest doubt as to the identity of the person in question. Dr. LIND, a physician, born in Scotland in 1716, became a surgeon in the navy, was at Minorca under Admiral HADDOK in 1739, and served for some time on the coast of Guinea as well as in the West Indies, Mediterranean and Channel. In 1768 he wrote *An Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates*, of which no less than 5 editions appeared during his life, and also French and German translations. Dr. LIND's medical advice as to how to preserve good health in hot climates, quoted by SPARRMAN, must have been taken from this essay. Dr. LIND is particularly known as the author of a treatise on scurvy. Actually, he found a cure for this ailment. He died in 1794.

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Further we have to thank the Upsala University Library for kindly presenting us with microfilms of the two passages of SPARRMAN's letters reproduced herewith.